CELESTIAL NEW

Rapid Increase of the Chinese Element in the City.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

How the Children of the Flowery Land Are Employed.

THE WASHERWOMAN'S OVER THROW

John Chinaman as a Model of Industry and Order.

The anti-coolie agitation, which has for some years disturbed California, has induced many Celestials to try their fortunes in new fields, and among the spots avored by their choice is this city of Gotham. Within the past four years the Chinese colony in our midst has been constantly increasing, and there is some prospects that at no distant day we shall be as wel stocked as is the City of the Golden Gate. Only a few years ago so great a rarity was a real Chinaman in this city that an enterprising tradesman thought it a good dodge to dress up freshly arrived Milesians in the picturesque costume of the Flowery Land and use them as a living advertisement and guarantee of direct relations with far-off China. There is no longer, however, any need to practice this deception, for the real Chinaware article is now so plentiful that it has ceased to be an attractive novelty. The Chinaman has ceased to be ornamental in becoming useful.

No one would recognize the gentleman made familiar to all by flattering tea chest portraits in the taciturn laundryman deftly wielding his smoothing bon, or in the silent servitor whose bright almond eyes follow keenly your every movement and seem to pierce into your unspoken thought. In-telligent, sober and dexterous the Chinamen tertainly are, and if allowed free scope for the exercise of their ability and free development labor revolution may yet be accomplished among us. It is quite certain that white labor as at present organized cannot compete with the Mongolian, and unless families are to become a luxury, only to be enjoyed, like horses and carriages, by the difficult to see on what basis Chiand white labor can continue to co-exist in the same market to the extent of becoming rivals. Just now the presence of the Chinaman interferes only with the washerwomen to any appreciable exns, but the laundryman with his tub is to the Colestial what the pioneer with his axe is to American civilization. He opens the way for others to follow. Nearly all of the Celestials at present in New York have made their way overland from San Francisco, and have made their way overland from San Francisco, and at all the important points along the route some part of the Asiatic advance guard have pitched their tents. They are merchants, traders, miners, railroad laborers, field hands, servants and inundrymen, according to the locality in which they find themselves, and some are all by turns; but everywhere they are and continue strangers. As a rule, they have he families, and form no lasting connections in this country. Whether they will continue this policy if once they succeed in establishing themselves securely in this country is as great a puzzle as is their cabalistic literature; but should they decide on changing their policy the result on the moral, political and social character of our population might easily amount to more than a revolution. The Chinese are generally represented to be too conservative to learn anything from other nations, but this must be desmissed as a popular inliney. They have learned from America lo grow corn, and at this moment produce nearly enough for their home need, and within a few years it is quite possible that China may appear in the markets of the world as a great corn producing country. China is also known to possess much undeveloped mineral wealth, and in this direction we may one day learn that she has brofiled something by her intercourse with America. Under these circumstances it would be a great error to suppose that we shall be quit with the coolie omigration when the washer-woman shall have become a thing of the past and John Chinaman atta Cown contemplatively by his washtub and fulled by the loved opium tomes shall dream of new conquests over yet unborn washer-women, As a rule the cookie is his own cook and washer-women, in the Guicasian poor. It is by this penurious economy that the coolie is able andersell all white labor, which is based on family organization. The coolie hever leaves China with the lides of making a permanent home in the country whither he goca in lours and the country which is based on family org at all the important points along the route some part

pursuit of gain, and remains away from none only so long as may enable him to get enough money to re-turn rich. His whole system is there ore organized with a view to make as much and spend as little as

to the proud Milesian stock which has its stronghold in the regions of Mulberry and and Mott streets. Where the Chinaman seeks an irish bride he is in hearify all cases outged to "conterm." He must abandon heathcudom and forswear the Joss house, and at least profess himself a good Catholic and an admirer of His Holiness the Pope, otherwise John must not hope for a Milesian alliance. It is a flattering tribute to the charms of the mands of green Erin that lor their love the studborn Chinaman forgets the smiling ton gardens of the Flowery Land, abandons ois ancestoral bones, pitches Connected and his doctines by the wind, and swears to seek out saivation only through the bright eyes of his Frangiri. These curious material colony.

It is difficult to say what as the daughters of these mixed matrages generally thouse Chinaman for the bright eyes of the result to succeed very well, and as the daughters of these mixed matrages generally thouse Chinaman for the Chinese dericus material colony.

It is difficult to say what is the exact strength of the Chinese colony loctine in and about New York, as there are no official statistics which give the information and the Chinese account there are some revening to the Chinese account the colony coestantly receives accessions rom the Pacific coast. They are the part they are the part to the par

and there is no count out that there is no country and there is no count out that there is no country in the secret of their weithers.

The first lew Ulimambu who reached New York and tries to establish measures took to the York and tries to establish measures took to the York and tries to establish themselves took to the York and tries to establish themselves took to the Asiatres. During the period of infatien the prosts of this branch were considerable, and John doord manage come days, when blessed by a streak of lack. In make from \$10 to \$12, but as the hard three set in this inserant vending business became loss remunerative. The appearance of the lating immigrant on the scene disc produced its effect, for the Come organization focus itself opposed by the paronn system, and wonderful to reale, the Chinamas found frimself to face of a European with an much commercial soliny as humaen, quite as empedate and quite as cheap living. After a whort struggle the Companion succumbed and his accustomed eight state for the first struggle.

man has scored his chief commercial successes, and this branch of industry scens destined to pass a military ander his control. In ail quarters of the city the Chinese laundry is becoming as much an institution as the lager beer garden. They are to be met with in Chinton place, near Broadway. Bleecker street is plentifully supplied, and now the avenues are being invaded, especially the S xin and Eighth, each of which boasts of some half dozen establishments. The most imposing of all is that of Oing Lee, who has planted himself on Sixth avenue in a spacious force of inviting appearance, contrary to the habits of his countrymen and rivals who seek the more economical basements. Addactly however, in the case of Oing Lee seems to bring success, for the number and social status of his customers seems to be in keeping with the importance of his establishment.

who seek the more economical basemants. Audustry however, in the case of Jong Lee seems to bring success, for the number and social status of his customers seems to be in keeping with the importance of his establishment.

SITKENOR ARRANGEMENTS.

All the Chinese inaundries resemble one another as much as do two peas. When you have ventured down into one you have an exceilent idea of them all. The only difference seems to grow out of the individual mabits of the occupants, and chiefly consists in their greater or less cleanliness. In all cases the basement where the Chinaman hangs out his shingle serves the triple purpose of laundry, cook house and hotel. It is divided into several compartments by wooden partitions, which shit off from the valgar eye the domestic arrangements of the dwellers. Generally there are three or four Chinamen to a basement, who cook, cat and sleep somewhere bout the place. The front space, which is open to the light, is devoted to the ironing tables and the deather seems of the wooden partitions, which is open to the light, is devoted to the ironing tables and the deather the clerk of the establishment keeps his account in mysterious hieroglyphic characters. Then the view is cut off by the wooden partition which divides the room and is ornamented with a number of red placards, on which are printed words in the Chinese characters. These are said to be the names of the New Year callers, a kind of Celestal vasiling card which has a strong resemblance to an advertisement or proclamation. Phrough the doors one catches a glimpse of a stove and here some one of the party is usually ongaged cooking those favorite dines which relations in alection for rats and mice no doubt their butchers' bills in New York must be imited; a strict adherence to truth, however, compels the reporter to declare that he noticed nothing but rice in process of consumption.

Many of the learniness and talness generally attributed to the following the process, complicated with the omagainess of a Chinese kinches, which s

GENTLEMEN'S LIST. Price. LADIES' LIST. New shirts from \$1.80 to \$2 Wrenpers...... | Company | Comp

Work taken on every day of the week and returned the third or fourth day thoroafter. Strangers wishing their clothes delivered mus, pay in advance. No allowance for clothes said to be lost unless reported within twenty-four hours after delivery.

Clothes washed and dried at eighty cents per dozen. Work done in less than three days an extra price will be charged.

No article delivered until paid for, thools not called for in sixty days will be gold.

No article delivered until paid for.

Goods not cauled for mainty days will be sold.

The price list was foreished the Herath reporter by Sam Woh, of Eighth avenue, the rivals in trade, Sam Ling and Ling Kwong, who have also pitched their tents on Eighth avenue, make a slightly lower charge for shirts as an inducement to their pairons, so that the law of competition is in full swing among the Celestials. Somewhere in the beighborhood of six hundred Chinamen are now engaged in the laundry business and the number is rapidly increasing.

One of the two ten stores kept by Chinamen in New York is in Mott street, in the region occupied by the main body of the Mongolian colonists. The proprietor is a quiet, intelligent man, who speaks some Engilsh, and is known among his compariots by the picturesque name of Chong Lin. His store occupied the parior floor of a small house, and is noticeable rather for its tame among the colonists than for any pretenting and the contraction of the suit that

con. Chong Liu, however, is not woolly unlike visingle James," and when the reporter asked if he had no better tea the absule merchant tunnediately rephed that he and lea which was worth \$1.50, \$2 and \$35 per pound, and no doubt the good matured fellow would willingly have accepted \$35 per pound if any one were simple enough to give it him. Chong Liu was "emiddike and bland," but the reporter thought it would be a mistake to unfit himself for imbiting loaging house tea by indusing in the real China bevarage. Owing to the dread of exciting hostilay among the lower classes there is no sample hong out to denote the business carried ou, but the interior aspect of the store is not without interest. Piled up round the outer room are yellowish boxes containing tea, and on shelves are various other products of the Flowery Land with which the Chinaman solaces his exite—preserves in round-belied pots, curious locking pipes, bundles of incense tapers for ose in the religious ecremonies of the Jose house when the devout Chinaman pay homage to their ancestors. A small counter cuts off ingress to the second room, which has the appearance of serving as sieeping bertil, kitchen and general warehouse. It does not impress the visitor with the dea of wealthy proprietorsmp, and in fruth the profits cannot be very great. At least an American trader would not be likely to of regard them, but from a Cainese standpoint it may be different. I we similar establishments are kept by Chinese traders—one In Brooklyn and one in Sixth avence. Up this seme time ago there was a fourth, but the heart times smashed up the lackless owner.

Next door to Chong Six a tea store is the somewhat unpretentions clob house, where the Ultimanea come to waite away the todium of shelf enemphored nours. It is as ultipretentions in its way as its heighbor. It consists of two rooms on the parior floor, raining point of a not owner prospectors. These consists of two rooms on the parior floor, raining point of a not owner prospector and presentions in the way as i

inn a clus nonce according to our ideas. There were several Command lounging about, smooting out of extraordinarily compileated machines which they call pipes. These are made of brass and so constructed that the tobacto smoke passes through water, furnishing the aimstear with what is called a west smoke." a fuxery witch John Calmanian fighty appreciates. In the basement there is a smoke-room of a different character, where those assisted to optum can enjoy preasant dreams. There is the regular bench, spread with the maistrasses, and the materials he rough at the head of the normal above in the peculiarly Asharie dissipation. In addition to fis other attractions the aubstess can indulge in a mild kind of gambling. John Calmanian loves its sime of ching cannow with all the arroor that European downgers beatow on with a and ecartic, and will "back the tiger" for hours with great delight to himself and without much financial loss, for even in his gambling John is a project of the control of the control of the control of the control of the project takes a number of cause Chinese cours, having a hole in the centre. Fix croupier takes a number of these in his hand and making a pile covers it with a little box. The gambling them have one to be control of the control of

of money found staked only smoothed in all to some \$100, so that the gambling may have been of a very mind type. The raid rather puzzed the Getestinis, who are rather in a quantiary as to the maching of our laws and police regulations, but they nevertheless amonth with the beet possible grace, though making rather way laces among themselves.

The police speak in the most flattering manner of the orderly manner of the context, and when they do appear it sely the nature of there, who, abdaming their peaceable disposition, must or attack them. They are better from one present and pleasures without coming into codistion with their negations. They are also of any in face to the respective manner of manner response, they are clean to their persons and despited in their attire. Taken for all man the identical

Chince is not a bad fellow, and in course of time when race jealousies get softened with time and the white and yollow races understand each other botter. John Chinaman may come to be regardes as a desirable clement in our cosmopolitan society rather than as a kind of human grasshopper whose appearance in our fields makes the workingman dread that, if not driven off, he may prove an intruder coming to deprive the poor man's family of their daily broad.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Norg.-Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write only on one side of the paper.—En. Herald.]

FILTHY CONDITION OF FOURTEENTH STREET. To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Cannot something be done to remedy the fifthy con dition of Fourteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues? RESIDENT.

ILC-MANNERED YOUNG MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :Why do not the police disperse the crowd of young men who stand in front of the Eighty-sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church every Sunday evening smoking while the congregation is coming out? CHURCH.

To the Entrop of the Herald:—
Why are night inspectors of the Custom House allowed to sleep in cabins of vessels when on duty? The authorities should look into their shameful conduct and try to remedy it. A CAPTAIN.

BOLLING CHAIRS AT THE PARK.

To the Editor of the Herald:- ,

Can you not have the rolling chairs used at the Cent tennial brought to Central Park for the use of ladies who are not strong enough to walk from the entrance to the mail or other presty parts? They would be the greatest convenience, besides giving work to many our employed old men and boys. L. M. S.

DANGEBOUS VAULT COVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: -- Last Thursday evening while passing down Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-sixth way, solvent away-section and target states are streets, I accidentally stepped on a vault cover that was net properly closed. Although I escaped without any serious injury, I think the people keeping stores along Broadway should see that their vault covers are properly closed, as it may save some sorious accident.

A. W. M.

BEAUTIES OF THE STREET CLEANING BUREAU.

To the Editor of the Herald:— Our street was dicay swept by the street cleaners a lew mornings ago, and also by the different servants During the afternoon two garbage on the block. During the afternoon two garbage carts, filled to overflowing with refuse of all kinds, rattled through the street and made it worse than before it was swept. Not long ago my servant was arreated for sweeping some aghes in the street that were dropped by the dirt man as he emptied the barret. I would suggest the Boston plan of covers for swill carts.

THE VETERINARY SURGEONS BILL.

To the Epiror of the Herald: The bill introduced by Senator Hogan relative to veterinary surgeous is despotic and arbitrary, and veterinary surgeous is despote and arbitrary, and ought not be passed. It is entirely in the interest of the "vets," and it it becomes a law will be a great hardship upon horsemes. Its provisions are indicrous. Under it a blacksmith dare not pare a corn out of a horse's foot, and railroad companies and factories that keep a large number of horses will be compelled to employ one of these gentlemen constantly.

HORSEMAN.

THE FERRON MURDER.

ARREST OF THE MAN WHO COMMITTED THE DEED-HE CLAIMS THAT FERRON WAS KILLED BY FALLING AGAINST A STOVE

The story of the disappearance of Bernard Ferron, the Brooklyn boatman, and the subsequent discovery of his gagged, mangled and weighted body in the East River, is familiar to the public through the publicacity have kept up a lively search for the men who committed the evident murder, and clung gation. On the finding of the body, Capiain Riley, of gation. On the inding of the body, Captain Kiley, of the Eleventh precinct, at once conferred with Police Superintendent Campbell in regard to the case, and Detectives Looney and Daiey were directed to assist in the search. The theory of the murder was that Ferron, on the day of his disappearance, had gone on a vessel lying near the spot where his body was found for the pur-pose of buying junk, and that while so doing had shown considerable money in making change and been murdered for the warne; that the perpetrators of the deed had wasted until night and then sunk the bedy with the old from which was found tied to it. The iron was certainly a ciew, but a taint one, and the officers mostly depended for their success on the bag which contained the iron. This, upon being thoroughly washed, was lound to bear the lollowing marks,

contained the iron. This, upon being theroughly washed, was loud to bear the following marks, "Lewis & Go, ship chandlers, 31 South street, New York," and "Lewiston, Mainte, seamners." Captain Riley took the bag to No. 31 South street, and asked Mr. Lewis in he could give any information in regard to it. That gentleman stated that he knew of out one vessel which had such a bug, and that was the schooler Mary P. Harris, of Machaia, Me., commanded by Gaptain John Crowley. Mr. Lewis staids turther that his firm had acted as agents for the schooler, and that she had lately been at this port. There were two men upon the schooler, he said, besides the captain.

ON TRE TRAIL.

Captain Riley was also informed that Mr. George Jewett, formerly a mate on the Harris, might be able to give some in commation in regard to the vossel and the men. The Captain and his officers, after a diligent search, found the former mate, and learned from thin that John M. Wright, of Indian River, Me., and Ernest Abbot were the men employed on the Harris. The officers anisequently learned that the vessel had been anchored witten the Eric Basin breakwater on the day of Ferron's disappearance, and aimost over the spot where the body had been recovered. She remained there until the 20th of March, when her captain returned from a visit to his home in Connecticut, where he had been for several days. Upon recurring the Eric Basin the vessel went to the Hoboken coal took. While she lay there Wright went to a drug store some distance from the vessel, for the parpose of getting a prescription put on Upon returning to the dreek be found that the vessel had weighted anchor, and he was left. He concaded to go to Maine on the schooler Hougeman, which was to sait next day, and with this hear in his mind he went to a hose in Hoboken and femanical over the file of the work and we had not be very the file of the went to a hose in Hoboken and femanical over the Hoboken and the was the of the botton and the went to a hose in Hoboken and the went to a hose in Ho

the dock be found that the vessel had weighed anchor, and he was left. He concluded to go to haline on the schooler Hodgeman, which was to sail next doy, and with this laca in his mind he went to a hoose in Hoboken and femanical over night. On the following morang whee he went to where the Hodgeman was moored on the previous day see and over which the latter versel would stop at Borton he went by rail to thus city. There he joured here he proceeded with her to similar, and thence beck to New York. Captain Riely and his associates, as viving learned of Wright's where there, implicitly awanted the strivel of the Hodgeman at this port. On Thursday afternoon she noved in signs of the dock at the food of Fifty-seventh situes, this city, with a load of inth and plaster and was soon lostened to it.

Analist of whom:

Captain Riely, with Detectives Daty and Looney, at once proceeded on board and arrested Wright, who is mount otherway years of age, live feet seven inches in beight aims weighs 149 pounds. He was very much surprised at being taken into custody, and when told of the marder of it. He was shown the canvas bag and old iron which were found attached to the body of Ferren, but he claimed to have never seen their before, but he claimed to have never seen their before, but he claimed to have never seen their before. Arinago other trings touch in his possession was a pocketbook, which was taken to Mrs. Ferron ourst bette tears, and knisses it, exclaiming, "My poor, poor humanit. Upon seening it fire. Ferron unrat bette tears, and knisses it, exclaiming, "My poor, poor humanit. When Wright asked where he had outsined in Maine, and to whom he had given a boil and sheath or it. Captain Riey and Superintendent. Tampboll were sounded and he had given a boil and sheath or it. Captain Riey and the prisoner right and day. He appeared yerry restrices and at but fittle. Yesterday morning the prisoner asked one of the officers on glarid in he would eit him have a knile to white with, but an it was thought the prisoner consid

WORSE THAN LAWLESS

Captain Joel Smith, of Brooklyn, Shot by a Patrolman.

A DELIBERATE ATTACK.

Morris Heffernan Procures a Substitution of Charges.

The Brooklyn Police Department and many citizens were greatly excited yesterday afternoon by an at-tempt on the part of Patrolman Morris Hesternan to murder Captain Joel Smith, of the First precinet, in the station house on Washington street, in that city. The circumstances attending the case are of a most atrocious character and inil thus far to develop a single mitigating circumstance. Patrolman Heffer nan, who was on what is termed the "short day section," went out with his platoon at eight o'clock in the morning, his post being on the northwest side of Fulton, Court and Atlantic streets. He returned to the station with the section to which be belonged at fifteen minutes past one o'clock. Sergeant Walsh was at the desk at the time and Captain Smith was standing against the telegraph instrument with his back to the window reading a lutwith the other officers until the signal for dismissal was given to them ran rapidly up stairs, and going to closet No. 11, in which Officer Tierney kept his clothes and revolver, he seized the latter DELIBERATE CRIME

the of his intended victim, he exclaimed:—"This is a nice job you have put up on me." The Captain caught a glimpse of the pistol, dedged downward to get behind the desk just as Heffernan fired deliberince job you nave put up on me." The Coptain caught a glimpse of the pistol, douged downward to get theint of the dear, just as Heffernan freed deliber, and the dear, just as Heffernan freed district and the dear, just as Heffernan freed district and the state of the pistol, douged downward to get theint of the dear just as Heffernan freed district and the pistol, douged downward to the first and the pistol, douged downward to the first and the pistol, douged downward to the first and the pistol, douged by the pistol, and several and the pistol, douged by the pistol, and several and pistol, and the pistol, douged by the pistol, and several and pistol, douged by the pistol, and several and pistol, and the pistol, douged by the pistol, and several and pistol, and the pistol, douged by the pistol, and several and pistol, and the pistol, douged by the pistol, and several and pistol, and the pistol, douged by the pistol, and the pistol, douged by the pistol, and several pistol, douged by the pistol, and the pistol, and the pistol, and pistol, and the pistol, and pisto

OPENING THE SEASON.

A picuic was held at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brook lyn, on Saturday has, and Peter Kelly, of No. 221
Monroe street, this city, approached the bar with
several friends and called for drinks. It is said that
a ter obtaining the stimulates he refused to pay the
barkceper, Jeremish Quirk, who resides at No. 223
North Fifth street, Whitamatourg. A controversy chsued between Kelly and Quirk, when the former cut
the latter on the head in several places with a kuile.
Kelly was arrested soon after the goodreenee and held
to await examination. Quirk's injuries are not
dangerous.

BADLY BEATEN.

Michael Ward, of No. 136 Navy street, Brooklyb, avenue and York street, became engaged in a quarrel carly yesterday morning in Navy street, near Myrtle avenue, during which Ward knocked Scott down and knicked and beat inm in such a bratal manner that he became incensible. He was found in this condition by Officers Skelton and Buil, who removes thin to the City Hospildt. He recovered sufficiently within an hour to be sold to state who his assailant was, and the officers at once proceeded to Ward's residence and arrested him. Scot.'s injuries are said to be of a serious character. avenue and York street, became engaged in a quarrel

FIVE AGAINST ONE.

Officer Roberson, of the Twenty-third precinct, at three o'clock yesterday morning on First avenue, near 108th street, heard a cry of "murder" three times repeated in the locality known as "flattle Row." Hastening to the spot he saw Michael Milmore prostrate on the ground with five men on top, two or whom econped, out the others—Philip Magure, John Maner and John Hickey—were captured cyforberson, Milmore was taken to the Niney-fluth Misted Hospital and the prisoners located up in the Eighty-eighth street police station, Milmore is thought to have sustained severe internal injuries, as, on boing admitted to the hospital he was senseless, with the blood flowing from boin ears. The cause of the difficulty lay in the fact that Hickey ewed Melmore an old grudge and mooting the latter slone in the small hours yesterday he united by his companions, proceeded to inquidate the account. "Battle Row," where the attack took place, is the name given by Captain Robbins' police to a row of four slory teacments on the west slore of First avenue, between 190th and 190th streets. It is bounded on one side by "Pleasant Valley" and on the other by the "House of Blazes," Many a bloody engagement has been fought in this vicinity. The priso ere, Maguire, Maher and Hickey, were committed yesterday by Jedge Wheeler, in the Harlem Police Court. times repeated in the locality known as "Battle

BEATEN AND ROBBED.

A man named Thomas Coby, residing at No. 84 Chambers street, Newark, appeared at the station house last evening with his bead bandaged, and stated

By a long and tedlous ride of three days through the woods, your correspondent has returned to this city from Pickens county, where he witnessed the trial and conviction of Mrs. Kate Southern, who was charged with the murder of Narcissa Cowart in February last. The readers of the Herall are familiar with the story of the grine, and Lorentz test the miliar with the story of the crime, as I torwarded the details shortly after the principals were captured in North Carolina. The case is now tairly before the courts; the swift coils of the law are being tightened around the wretched woman, and that the public may understand the points of this remarkable

may understand the points of talls remarkable tragedy as the successive action of the courts are feported upon, the story is berewith briefly retold.

BOR SOUTHERN'S SWERTHFARTE.

There is in Pickens county, which is a backwoods county, a numerous family named Southern. The men are stalwart, handsome end a trife wild. Among them was a young fellow named "Bob," who was the best looking of the lot, and was quite a mountain bean. He was raidy tail and lithe with just enough beau. He was ruddy, tail and lithe, with just enough of recklessness about him to make him popular with the country belies. It appears that he divided his affections rather evenly for a long time between two young ladies who were noted among all the lasses as belies. Miss Kate Hambrick was a dark, slender girl, with lustrous hair and eyes, and, it is said, a trace of Indian blood in her veins. Miss Narcissa Cowart was plump, pretty and good natured. "Bob" Southern was very attentive to both of these young ladies, and for a long time it was doubtful as to where his affections would be finally laid. At length, however, it was announced that he was to marry Miss Ham-brick, and the day was set for the wedding. The rivalry between the young ladies was very bitter, at least on the part of Miss Hambrick, who seems to

have leved with the passion and tury of a tigress. The wedding took place about one year and a half age. For some months the young wife with happy in her husband's love, and all went smoothly. A little

and retreat, and haited. They rented a farm and at once proceeded to go to work and make a crop. Southern's father and two brothers were with the runaway couple. The desperate and devoted family lived in comparative peace and quitt here for some time, and at lough started 40 move further West. They had already started and were well on their way when a company of pursuers from Goorgia struck their trait. The Southerns had some luss with a foliquat keeper just beyond Macon, and he sent into the city to get a force with which to arrest them. He discovered the Georgian crowd there asking for information as to the runaways. He continued with them and the Georgians and a local posse started out together to make the arresta. They found upon a reconneismore that the fugitives had gone into camp a short distance outside of the town. They had a guard medical, and were evidently ready for a fight. The reconnoistoring party went bick to get the main lorce, intending to surround the camp and take it. They found, however, although it was runing and in thestead of night, that the wretoned lightives had put out their camp first and renewed their light. The pursuers pressed on vigorously and soon heard the whoels of the lumberting wigon in front of toem.

The Capture.

Dashing into the woods they made a deteur, and were soon posted to heavy ambuscine on the side of the road awaiting the coming of their victims. As the wagon reached them they grove made a detour, and were soon posted to heavy ambuscine on the side of the road awaiting the coming of their victims. As the wagon reached them they grove made a detour, and were soon posted to heavy ambuscine on the side of the road awaiting the coming of their victims. As the wagon reached them they are so the side of the side of the road awaiting the coming of their victims. As the wagon the way the sound her big of the lambert soon posted in heavy made a detour, and they were looking. What she was taken she had a cody in a few was the side of the runaway and the side of the side of

The trial was called ast Friday, Judge Lester presented without much trouble, and the case was opened. The Court House was, of the course, crowded to suffocution. Mrs. southern, the prisoner, sat in a large chair, dressed plainly but heatily, noticing her bany (seven months old) in her arms. She was much thinner than and was won she was captured, but her form was still shapely and fromded. She was but slightly forward and had a not ungraced stoop in the shoutders. Her face was a exceedingly white and her cheeks glowed with a hectic color. She coughed slightly but frequently during the trial, and creates the impression that her lim, a had been affected by her imprisonment. She was notent at her vous but, on the contrary, quite composed. She spoke to her irleads essually, and seemed very much interested in the course of the trial. At certain parts of the testimony she would raise her head, her eyes would fash as if the old passion of jeaousy was still tugging at her heartstring. She offered no suggestions to ber lawyers, but devoted her time to ber baby and to listening to the testimony. The members of her lamidy at opposite to her, and consulted constantly with the inwyers. The resistives—anther and orothers—of the murdered woman attended the trial every day, but visually softened as the case went on. The sign of the paid woman, louding her chied and listening with a paintui wisting, that the kelling was the rought. The only point shown by the testimony on which her his was hanging, that its effect on every one present.

The refuselvernor and aready treated as we that the kelling was the result of long clorished day of deferred narred. It was shown that Mrs. Southern's love for her husband even before their marriage amountain almost to manualty, and that her marriage amountain almost to manualty, and that her

KATE SOUTHERN'S CRIME.

THE MURDER OF A SUPPOSED RIVAL IN A BALLROOM—A BELENTIZES PURSUIT—TRIAL AND
CONVICTION OF THE MURDERESS.

ATLANYA, GR., May 4, 1878.
By a long and tedlous ride of three days through the woods, your correspondent has returned to this the woods, your correspondent has returned to this city from Pickens county, where he witnessed the

the production of this and similar testimony the defonce begged for permission to withdraw their plea of
not guitty and enter a plea of guilty to voluctary
manshagather. This was doubted them, and the debate
of the case was opened.

ODNYCTED.

There were seven speeches made, and the excitement was wrought up to fever heat. The trial issted
five days, and at least the jury was sent out. After
hours of painful suspense they returned and announced that they hast their verdict. The foreman
rose; and in a searcely audible volce said:
"We pronounce the defendant guilty."

PROSTRATION OF THE PRISONER.

At this Mire. Southern broke down for the first time
single the trist had pened. She fell forward over the
cuild in her isp and gave way to terrible sobe. The
scene was rearful. From the Judge on the bench to
the stainf there was scarcely a dry over the crome.
The father and brothers of Miss Cowarf gave way to
their feelings, and hiding their laces, orted like children. Every moment or so Mirs. Southern would
strain her bady to her breast and rise as if she was
going out and then fail back in her chair, cond forward and sob again. It was noticed that the bady was
unusually bright and cheerful, its unconstitute prainttouching the hearts of the spectator. Judge Lester, in
a solemn speech, pronounced the death sentonce,
naming the Slat of June as the date of execution. The
prisoner was then taken back to jail and to her huspand—for the first time since the murder broken down
in mind and body.

Moriton for a new trial. If he refuses
a new trial. The Judge will hear their motion on the
18th inst. It is hardly possible that he will grant a
new krial, as he said in rendering his sectence that
the prisoner had been given a fair trial. If he refuses
a new trial the case will be brought to the Supreme
Court on a bill of exceptions. If the judgen of the
Court boison team of the guilden of the prison

"LABOR REFORM."

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE LABOR REFORM LEAGUE - CURRENCY, PROPERTY, USURY, FREE LOVE AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE RE-VIEWED.
Three sessions of the Eighth-Annual Convention of

the American Labor Reform League were held at built. past eleven A. M., and half-past two and half-past seven P. M., yesterday, at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The attendance numbered about forty persons, among whom were about a dozen ladies. Mr. R. H. Hume, of Philadeiphia, presided. The subjects proposed for the consideration of the meeting were set forth in a circular, which was distributed among those present, as follows:—"The Great Railway Strike; its Relations to Labor, Property and Government;" "Ought Working Poople to Destroy Property Heid to Oppress and Defraud Thom?" "Ought Soidiers to be Neutral in Strikes?" "My Pennsylvania Caphianists murder Molly Maguires." "Does the Silver Bill mean Repud axion?" "Why Usury and Rent are Robbery, and How they can be Abolished." The eircular further stated that all "who wish to learn the meaning and tendency of events, and wno would like to save his, property and the great cities from impending destruction," should be present at the Convention, and were welcome to take part in its deliberations. The various speakers who held the floor during the cay fully discussed all the above topics and many others, as for instance, "Free love," "The laws for preventing the passage of indecent matter through the mails," "Women's suffrage," the "Malthussan theory" and "Go-operative systems," All spoke wen great carnosiness or rather eagernose, while one or two lashed themselves into a condition bordering on frensy while reciting the wrongs of the working peo-Government;" "Ought Working Poople to De-

The most remarkable characteristic of the meeting was that no two of the speakers seemed to agree on any point, except the one that society and government as at present constituted are radically wrong; but all advanced different theories as to the nature any point, except the one that society and government as at present constituted are radically wrong; but all advanced different theories as to the nature and cause of the evil, and proposed different plans for its removal. The secretary, Mr. E. H. Heywood, of Boston, made the opening address. He said that he had sent out a number of circulars, and regretted to say that one was returned to him incorsed with the words, "This is dammed houseness. Go and work. Go to church instead of teding riots." He said that the people had a right to revoit against their oppressors, that their right to strike could not be questioned, and that when they are on strike they have as much right to kill, and to burn and destroy property, as the owners of capital have to call out the troops to repress them. He regarded the executed Molle Magures as martyr, and expected that when the world became wiser and better they would be placed side by side with Wasnington and other benefactors of the race. He said that he one has a right to hold more land than he can cultivate, and that money should not bear interest. Rout and interest be regarded as robbery. He then proposed a series of resolutions, which were entimessatically adopted. They demunde all restrictions on liberty of thought and speech, wnother on the ground of obscenity or otherwise; they rejone in the growing revell of labor against capital; they inforce the section of the participants in the strikes of last July, condemn the present currecey system and assert the ctalin of weman to equality with men in all respects.

Mr. R. W. Hume then spoke. His remarks were chiefly demonctatory of religious corporations and the deteral laws against obscene publications. He was followed by several other speakers, who all adopted the same strain and added nothing to the opinions already advanced.

Mr. Heywood again spoke at the opening of the aircroon session. He repeated all that he said in the morning, and added some remarks on the currency and public debt. He said that when the amount of incre

Mr. J. K. logalis attempted to disprove the Malthusian theory, and said that no large tract of country was ever so densely peopled but what it would support all who dwelt in it, if the land were distributed so as to tusure the highest production. He thought that a general partition would have this effect, and ought, therefore, to be made, each man getting just so much as he could thereughty cultivate. He was followed by Dr. Edward Newberry, of Brentwood, N. J., who discovered the panacea for puone lifs in free love. Mr. Masion thought that co-operation and State control of factories, railroads and such enterprises furnished the only relief from poverty. He said:—"We will have tness things, and if not through the ballot box, then through the cartridge box."

For woman's riedre.

Mrs. Dr. Anns M. Mcdleorook, of Connecticit, was the principal speaker of the evening. She thought that women, whenever they get the opportunity, will be as successful as men in all industries. She assected that women are now the slaves of mon by the existing marriage laws. They have no means to exalt themselves, They can only attend their right place in the world after they get a share in the rights of the ballot. They should not work for their husbands unless they are paid for it. A mistress can command what pay she likes; but a low words mumbled by a minister deprives a woman of that right, Society must be regenerated and revolutionized. Several gentlemen also made snort speeches, after which the meeting adjourned till to-day at half-past eleven A. M.

CABINETMAKERS' TRIALS.

CABINETMAKERS' TRIALS.

A'mase meeting of cabinetmakers of this city and vicinity was beid yesterday morning at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery. On account of the in-clement state of the weather not more than two hun-